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NEW WAVE OF GERMAN TERROR SAYS BANACZYK

A new wave of German terror was described by Polish Minister of the Interior Banaczyk, in a recent broadcast to Poland:

"News received from Poland shows that ten thousand more Poles have fallen victims to the new phase of German terror which began last October. Up to December 10th, 617 persons had been shot in 23 public executions in Warsaw alone. In Cracow and vicinity up to December 5th, 596 persons had been shot publicly and in Torun 400.

"The same thing is going on all over Poland. The terror wave has not abated in the least. Day after day, innocent Poles are shot publicly. These murders are carried out under the most cruel conditions, generally in the busiest thoroughfares. The victims' hands are tied behind their backs, their eyes bound. To prevent them from shouting "Long Live Poland" as they usually do just before the execution, they are also gagged. Thus rendered completely helpless they are shot before the eyes of passers-by who often have been driven to the spot by force.

"A few hours later red German notices appear on the walls giving the names of the dead hostages. Next the names of new hostages (all innocent people) are given, with the threat that they too will be shot if any anti-German action occurs.

"News received from Poland a moment ago shows that beside this there has been an increase in street manhunts which are carried out day and night. Germans seize populations of whole districts and deport them to forced labor in those parts of the Reich where danger from RAF raids is the greatest or to concentration camps.

"Apart from those roundups, the Gestapo applies other methods of terrorism. They cordon off entire blocks, arrest men and women, carry out a brutal checkup, arrange traps at house entrances after curfew hours, subjecting those caught to provocation and torture and often murdering them.

"The Germans are murdering thousands of Poles daily in the Pawiak prison in Warsaw and hundreds of other prisons and concentration camps. These murders, unlike public executions, are done secretly in prison cells and in 'investigation rooms' of Gestapo posts. In concentration camps people are subject to torture.

"The fact that this new wave of terror started at the very moment the Soviet armies were approaching the Polish frontier shows that it is meant as punishment for Poles and also to serve to break Polish resistance and

Idealism versus Materialism

HON. VICTOR PODOSKI, Polish Minister to Canada, recently gave an eloquent introduction to a Polish broadcast heard in this country, when he took as his subject the age-old strife between idealism and materialism in the world. Germany's armed bid for power, under cover of realpolitik excuses, was materialism at its grossest, he said. Great Britain's challenge, when alone and in grave peril, was idealism at its best. But ever, and perhaps forever, idealism and materialism must fight it out among human orders of society.

That was a long-headed observation. It came from one who represents in this country a race known through the centuries for their passionate adherence to ideals, and their scorn of a materialistic view of life. Poland in this war could have become a preferred German neighbor, at the price of its ideals, and at the cost of slight if any discomfort. Instead, Poland chose the hard way. Helpless and isolated, it opposed realpolitik blandishments, and fought Germany's massed arms until it had nothing left to fight with on its own soil. And not for a day since have the Poles ceased to fight.

There is something symbolic in the comparison between the two countries, large and small. Germany has been led by materialism down and down into the nethermost pit ever occupied by human kind. Ahead for Germany there is nothing but black ruin, defeat and despair. Realpolitik comes to that. Idealism leads by the upper road, and to a better way. In the end, as the Polish Minister said, idealism conquers, and, whatever the suffering, it is the end that counts. Gradgrinds could never rule this world, for they never heard of the most potent of all human agencies, the heart.

(The Victoria Colonist of British Columbia, December 8th, 1943)

SWEDISH PLANE RESCUES POLES FROM LAPLAND

A Swedish ambulance plane managed to land in a desolate region near the Norwegian frontier at a temperature of 28 below zero to take to hospital two fugitives from Norway, a Pole and a Yugoslav, who lay exhausted at a Lapp camp after wandering in mountains waistdeep in snow.

During their escape to Sweden they had been forced to spend two nights in the open before the Lapps found them. In the same Lapp camp there is another Yugoslav, and another Pole who are to be taken to hospital if weather permits the landing of another ambulance plane.

Three other Poles who also escaped from Norway, one of them in a serious condition, are being cared for in another Lapp camp.

underground action in the rear of German armies on the eastern front. In speaking today on the subject of this new particularly bestial phase of German cruelty I wish to protest most emphatically and to call the attention of the civilized nations to the abyss of barbarism and bestiality to which Germans have descended.

"I also want to remind the Germans themselves that all crimes, past and present, will be paid for by the entire German people. The Germans should remember this for the whole German people is look-

UNDERGROUND OFFERS PRIZES FOR BEST POEM

A monthly underground publication called "Culture of Tomorrow," appearing since 1943, announced a contest for the best poem on Warsaw saying: "Inter Arma Non Silent Musae." So many poems were sent in that the paper decided to give two prizes instead of one. An underground jury was set up to judge the contest. This quite unusual contest reflects the tragedy of the ghetto, for the first prize went to the writer of "Psalm on the liquidation of the ghetto." The jury singled out also for mention, a poem written on the eve of the author's death by a young Jewess who when being taken away from the Ghetto threw the poem into the crowd. It reached the jury and will be printed in the next issue.

ing on without protest.

"On the contrary, they are cooperating in these appalling crimes. It would appear from information received that not only the Gestapo and party organizations are being used to carry out fresh crimes on Polish territory, but also members of the German armed forces, the SS Special Luftwaffe Divisions, Hitler Jugend and PDM.

"One would think that in this hour of disaster the Germans would at least refrain from increasing their crimes about which the world is well-informed and for

FINE RECORD OF POLISH AIR FORCES IN 1943

An official report on the activity of the Polish Airforce during 1943 follows:

1. *Bomber Command:* Polish bombers carried out night raids, particularly in Ruhr as well as operations over military targets and bases supplying enemy shipping. A total of 661 planes took part. They attacked enemy targets and occupied territories 56 times, delivering a bombardment of about 1,000 tons. Polish bombers were seven times over Lorient, 6 times over Hamburg, 4 times each over Duisburg, Essen, Cologne, 3 times each over Hanover and St. Nazaire and twice each over Bochum, Dortmund, Duesseldorf and Wuppertal. Furthermore daylight bombing of military targets of special importance was begun by the Polish bombers.

In five days fifteen planes delivered a total of 30 tons of bombs. The Polish bombers took part in actions against enemy shipping by mine laying, offensive patrols, attacking U-boats and enemy convoys. Three U-boats were damaged for certain, two of them very badly and two more U-boats probably were seriously damaged.

2. *Fighter Force:* Polish fighters took part in 693 operational flights with a total of 8,597 planes. The principal activity of the Polish fighter force was to escort bombers. They escorted 347 bombing raids, a total of 5,743 fighters taking part. Another important activity was sweeping operations over enemy occupied territories. A total of 2,114 planes took part in 126 sweeps. More than 960 fighters took part in 220 operations undertaken for low-level attacks, intruder and offensive patrols, shipping reconnaissance, rescue operations, escorting sea convoys, etc. Polish fighters shot down 106 German planes for certain, 40 probably and damaged 66. Besides Polish squads operating from Britain took part in the African campaign. In less than two months, Polish fighters shot down 25 enemy planes for certain, three probably and damaged nine. Polish losses were one pilot, who is now a prisoner.

which they will have to pay dearly. Once more the Germans have proved themselves bad, in fact disastrous psychologists.

"They can not horrify or break the Poles by terror. Poles will not cease their resistance against the Germans under any conditions. Poles are aware that their cause is righteous and just and consequently must be victorious in a world governed by justice, and that justice will govern the world when the rule of terror and force personified by the barbarous German methods have been overthrown."

"And as bloody sacrifices ceased throughout the entire world after the resurrection of Christ, even so shall all wars cease in Christendom after the resurrection of the Polish Nation."

—Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855)
"Books of the Polish Nation" (1832)

"POLES HAVE NO RIGHT TO LIVE" GERMANS SAY

THE war Germany loosed on the world has been the bloodiest and most ruthless in Poland. No pen can describe the awful terror that is taking place in a land where the people can resist their oppressors not with weapons but only with their will. In 1943 the Polish Underground Press published authentic records of the German "New Order" in Poland. This book, "From the First Front Line," has been reprinted in Polish by the Polish Government in London. It is the work of "hunted conspirators, refugees from pogroms, judges, mothers, victims of evictions, witnesses of mass murders, historians, soldiers and occasional visitors." The least dreadful part of these stories are printed below.

* * *

As soon as the Western provinces of Poland were illegally incorporated in the Reich, a flood of regulations, public and secret, were applied to the Poles by the invaders. Their aim was to make these Polish lands, part and parcel of the Reich as rapidly as possible. This could only be done by obliterating the whole of Poland's past history, by destroying utterly everything that sprang from the blood, sweat and labor of reborn Poland. The Germans fell upon this part of Poland, deprived the Poles of all legal protection, suppressed their very language and every trace of their ancient culture. By brute force the vigorous life of Poland was crushed.

Civilization had established the laws of war and created a code for the protection of conquered people. The Germans not only disregarded those laws, but chained Poland to the Reich by their own rules and regulations, designed to stamp out the soul, and quell the spirit of the Polish people.

The German Gauleiter of Poznan gave clear expression to this policy. He said: "The Germans are masters here, and Poles are servants. Whoever opposes this, will feel the full severity of the law and of political power. I declare therefore, that any Pole who dares to lift his hand against a German will suffer the death penalty in the shortest time."

Hardly had fighting on the Polish soil ceased when in October 1939, the Poles of Poznan were ordered to deposit all their savings in banks. In the months following all Polish property was confiscated by the Germans, and so all money in the banks was lost. All contracts and agreements made between 1918-1939 were subject to German review and could be cancelled. After October 1, 1939, all legal action by Poles to establish ownership rights was forbidden. On October 10, 1939, Greiser, Gauleiter of Poznan confiscated all property and equipment of Polish newspapers and publishing companies in Poznan because they "incited the Poles against the Germans."

Soon the Germans took bolder steps, no longer confined to individuals. Goering ordered all business establishments confiscated and taken over by the German Government authorities. This also applied to business concerns previously confiscated by German officials.

A law of February 12, 1940 provided that all farm and forest undertakings in the Western provinces of Poland, illegally incorporated in the Reich and not owned by German nationals on November 1, 1939, be handed over to the German authorities.

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FRONTU

WARSZAWA, W MARCU 1943 R.

Title-page of underground book "From the First Front Line," published in Warsaw in March, 1943.

Taking the German regulations, as a whole, it will be clearly seen that the invaders sought nothing less than the total confiscation of all Polish property and the destruction of the material wealth of the Polish people.

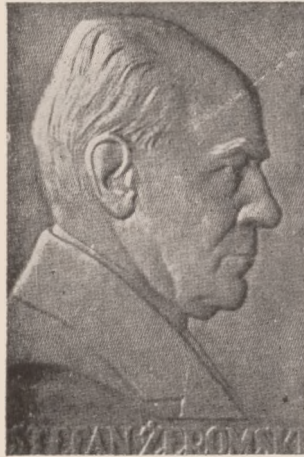
Finally a decree of September 17, 1940, confiscated all private property owned by Poles in the German Reich and on Polish territory incorporated in the Reich. All real estate and all goods and chattels were also seized by the Germans. If the lawful owner tried to salvage even a single article he was thrown into prison, fined and sometimes put to death.

In this manner the problem of Polish assets, whether owned privately or by the State, was "regulated." All property, even household article became the property of the

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POLISH LITERATURE FROM 1918 TO 1939*

by PROFESSOR MANFRED KRIDL



Stefan Zeromski

THE character of the literature of restored Poland was neither homogeneous nor revolutionary. It was characterized by differing trends, both "old" and "new," thus sharing the fate of all European literatures of that time—yet it possessed a clear face of its own, enabling us to form a new "period" in Polish literature between 1918 and 1939.

The first ten years of this period are distinguished by a predominance of lyric poetry, a predominance not only in literary production but also in consumption. This lyric movement was headed by a group of young

poets called after the title of their poetical monthly, *Skamander*. Their first reaction to the recovered political independence was to insist on regaining independence for poetry also, that is, to obtain the liberation of poetry from all the national and social goals which had been a sacred burden of all Polish literature during the enslavement of the nation since the very end of the eighteenth century, and which forced Polish poets to be not only artists but also spiritual leaders and moral teachers. The Skamandrites did indeed realize that their first and more important goal was to be good poets and write the best poems possible. "We want to be poets of the present day—that is our faith and our entire program. We do not want great words (in the sense of great slogans and programs)—we want a great poetry. Then every word will become great." One of the young poets expressed the same sentiments in a more radical manner: "Since there is spring on the earth let me see the spring and not Poland."

This "program" did not mean, of course, a separation from life in an "ivory tower." The Skamandrites really became what they wished to be, that is, poets of the contemporaneity, "the present day." The main motif of their poetry became the nature of the big, modern city, as was the case in Italian Futurism and Russian "revolutionary" poetry. Their poetic language is enriched by urban elements, the speech of the town-dwellers of all social classes. Consequently their metaphors are handled in new connections, become more courageous and more surprising. Average and common words recover new poetical force. The versification changes no less. The metrical construction becomes more complicated, and at the same time, more free without approaching the rhythmlessness of the futurists. Stanzas are kept, too, although they undergo different modulation, of course; complete abandonment of stanzas is very infrequent.

*From *Heart of Europe*. An Anthology of Creative Writing in Europe, 1920-1940. Edited by Klaus Mann and Hermann Kesten. L. B. Fischer, New York, 1943, 970 pp.

As to the rhyme, we meet all the acquisitions of contemporary poetry, including difficult and extraordinary rhymes, various kinds of assonance, but not infrequently we find traditional, simple rhymes too.

These general characteristics apply more or less to the main Skamandrites, who nevertheless present very different individualities. The first place in this group was occupied early in his career by Julian Tuwim (born 1894), whose poems distinguish themselves by an extraordinary lyric eruptiveness, by a conception of the word as an elementary, metaphysical being, by a tendency both to the fantastic and to simplicity, by definite and sharp images.

The lyric poetry of the second main figure of the movement, Antoni Slonimski, is more concentrated, intellectual, discursive and rhetorical. It treats both actual and eternal problems with a deep sense of pathos and tragicality, with a tendency to destroy traditional structures and to employ the most unusual versification.

The youngest of the Skamandrites, Jan Lechon (born 1899), is the most conservative among them, both in versification and in style. Many historical and literary motifs give his poems a rather academic character, increased by a classicism of versification and a poetical crystallization. The representative of a very young and fresh spirit is Kazimierz Wierzyński, the singer of the felicity of existence, the enthusiasm for life, the apotheosis of physical beauty and strength. His collection of poems, *The Olympic Laurel*, won him the first international prize of the Ninth Olympiad in Amsterdam.

In a more casual connection with the Skamander group are: Miss Illakowicz, a very fertile and very unequal poet, inclined to strange fantasies and to a free, unsyllabic versification; Madame Pawlikowska, a master of short, epigrammatic poems, with a tendency toward preciousness; finally, Ladislas Broniewski, an excellent poet devoted to the cause of the proletariat, rather conservative in versification but gifted with an extraordinary invention and emotional force.

A strong opposition to the Skamandrites was represented by various groups of the youngest poets, generally called *Avangarde*. They preached a radical reform of lyric poetry based on such Western and Eastern European trends as futurism, expressionism and surrealism. The result was the destruction of the romantic-impressionistic "emotionalism," of traditional verse forms, of a regular rhythm and the use of a new language full of neologisms, new syntactic structures and abbreviations. The main theoretician of this movement was Thaddeus Peiper; the most talented poets were Przybos, Kurek, Miłosz and Czechowicz.

The older generation of poets was represented by Jan Kasprowicz, the most prominent poet of the former epoch, Leopold Staff who influenced the Skamander movement and was reciprocally influenced by it, and Thaddeus Boy-Zelenski, an excellent translator of hundreds of French works both in poetry and prose, and a prominent literary critic.

Simultaneously with lyric poetry there was a development of the novel which within the second decade of this period

even won preponderance. Both older and younger novelists were hard at work. Stephen Zeromski (died 1925), the leading novelist of the former epoch, creator of a new form of novel strongly permeated by lyric elements, continued his work of treating basic social problems in a sharp, ruthless and at the same time pathetic manner, which made him the very social conscience of the contemporary generation. The novels of Andrew Strug (died 1935), a writer less talented than Zeromski but very careful in composition and technique, dealt with the same problems. The novels of Vladimir Perzynski (died 1930), concerned with the life of contemporary Warsaw, possessed a documentary character and considerable narrative value, but Perzynski, contrary to Strug, rather neglected composition and plot. A late echo of the epoch of symbolism was the novel by Waclaw Berent (died 1940) entitled *Living Stones*, containing rather loose pictures of medieval European life presented through an extremely stylized and artificial language. But the last works of Berent turned to a kind of *biographie romancée* created in France and very popular throughout Europe.

The novels of Madame Sophie Nalkowska underwent an interesting evolution. Her early activity was characterized by a series of novels devoted to an entirely new, at least for Polish literature, picture of feminine psychology, a product of the refined bourgeois culture. In this Nalkowska showed already an amazing talent for psychological analysis, planned composition and a style quite in harmony with this somewhat hothouse atmosphere. After the first World War, this world changed. New problems arose, concerning the inherent evil of all war, the evolution of life in Poland (*The Romance of Thérèse Hennert*), criminals and prisoners "who—so to speak—carry on the duty of evil, since its necessary amount in the world must be in some way distributed among people" (*The Walls of the World*). Nalkowska's style also changed completely, became more simple, concentrated, economical. It was connected with the so-called "authenticism" or new reality ("Neue Sachlichkeit") in Western European literature. A "written reality" was now the aim of Nalkowska. It led to an abandonment of many of the traditional techniques for holding the reader's attention, of composition and plot; these were replaced by objective description of simple and common reality (*Choucas*). Her last novel (*Frontiers*), however, marks a harmonization of fascinating plot and "written reality."

The younger generation of Polish novelists tried to discover new means of expression, either within the framework of realism or beyond it. In each case the experiment was



by Jan Szepkowski

Detail of mausoleum of Jan Kasprowicz, great Polish poet. Zakopane, Tatra Mts.

concerned chiefly with composition and style, and was only rarely of a revolutionary character. The prevailing method was to achieve a renewal of the traditional realistic technique by abandoning the chronological sequence of events, by flashbacks to earlier moments of the plot, by parallel actions. In addition these writers introduced comments by author or protagonist, mingling of different points of view from which characters and events are presented, synthetic abbreviations in characterization, dramatization of the dialogue, and so on. There were also among the young writers attempts to return to traditional, very slightly complicated novel forms.

Ferdinand Goetel (born 1890) first wrote a series of short stories and a novel *Kar-Chat* (translated into English, with a preface by G. K. Chesterton) very simple in composition and style but undoubtedly fresh in narrative talent. In his next novel *From Day to*

Day (also translated into English) he applied a technique of two parallel plots dealing with the past and the present, the analysis of the former from the point of view of the latter, and reciprocally. Unfortunately, the novel ends rather by a breaking off than a real dénouement.

A much more radical innovator in composition, but still within the framework of "realistic probability," was Michel Choromanski (born 1904) in the novel *Envy and Medicine*. The novel begins with the end, then goes back to the beginning of the story. But this narration is again interrupted by flashbacks. All this creates a very suggestive atmosphere of unrest, unusualness and mystery.

Jaroslav Iwaszkiewicz (born 1894) experimented with different methods and styles, but finished by returning to simple realism. His collection *The Girls from Wilk* shows great ability in short-story composition.

In Helen Boguszezewska's novel *Sabina's Whole Life* we find a very expressive picture of memories experienced during a fatal illness and presented within a framework. Mary Kuncewicz did an almost classic novel of character in her *Foreign Women*. Eve Szelburg-Zarembina united realistic and fantastic elements in a provocative manner in *The Wanderings of Joanna*. Sophie Kossak-Szczucka conceived an ambitious presentation of the first Crusade, based on an immense amount of historical material, which unfortunately, was not always artistically digested.

Mary Dombrowska (born 1892) broke with all experimentation in her very popular and voluminous novel *Nights and Days*. It is a *novel-chronicle* of the conventional kind, starting with the genealogy of the main characters and de-

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Limited edition of "Tales of the Tatras" by Kazimierz Tetmajer. An English translation of this book was recently published by "Roy" in New York.

MEETING OF POLISH CABINET IN LONDON

PRIME MINISTER OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT - IN - EXILE, STANISLAW MIKOLAJCZYK (STANDING) ADDRESSES HIS CABINET DURING A RECENT MEETING IN LONDON TO CONSIDER POLISH - RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

Left to right: Gen. Marian Kukiel, Minister of Defense; Tadeusz Romer, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Ludwik Grosfeld, Minister of Finance; Jan Stanczyk, Minister of Labor; Mikolajczyk; A. Romer, Secretary to the Cabinet; Marian Seyda, Minister of State; Prof. Wacław Komarnicki, Minister of Justice; Karol Popiel, Co-Minister of State; Father Zygmunt Kaczynski, Minister of Education; Prof. Stanisław Kot, Minister of Information; and Władysław Bączny, Minister of Home Affairs.



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veloping the narrative in strict chronological sequence. In this way the structure of the novel approaches real life and acquires a quality of authenticity, especially when, as in the case of Dombrowska, the characters are average people, the narration flows slowly and the language is simple and beautiful.

Another aspect of simplicity was presented by Joseph Wittlin (born 1896), one of the prominent Skamander poets, in *Salt of the Earth*. It is a "war novel" but quite different from others of this kind. The world of war, or at least its inception, is here shown through the eyes of an extremely simple Polish-Ukrainian peasant, in whose eyes everything is unusual and mysterious. Simple facts and events become symbols; the experiences of a very average man assume a universal meaning, become the experiences of all the souls tortured by the cruelties of war. The charm of the narration is strengthened by a delicate lyric element shown in emotion, irony and the author's commentaries and aphorisms. As a result we have a unique *epico-lyric* novel much more effective and expressive than the works of Remarque or Barbusse.

The most representative novels of Julius Kaden-Bandrowski (born 1885), *Dark Wings* and *Mateusz Bigda* stand on the border between experimental realism and an intended anti-realism. Besides a striving for probability and logical motivation, there are some visionary elements, some conscious distortions of real forms, sounds and colors, a crass expressionism—one might say, expression for its own sake.

An entire break with realism is represented by Stanisław Ignacy Witkiewicz (born 1885), novelist, dramatist, talented painter and theoretician of "pure form" which he applies especially to drama and painting. His aim is to distort life and the world of fantasy for the purpose of creating a "whole", the meaning of which should be determined exclusively by the dramatic structure and not by the requirements of psychology and real life. He wrote a number of dramas which, unfortunately, are all but "organic wholes." A more serious, concentrated and ripe artist in this trend is Bruno Schultz.

The Polish drama of this period is represented by a number of interesting although not pioneering works. Charles Hubert Rostworowski (born 1877) won a prominent position

before the first World War with his drama *Judas*. The essays of the same genre which followed were not successful. But a cycle of dramas dealing with problems of contemporary life (*Surprise*) showed again Rostworowski's dramatic force.

A great literary event was the presentation of Zeromski's drama *The Quail*. Its problem recalled the most touching problems of his former novels and was here presented with an amazing dramatic ability, with concentration and force. The motivation of the dénouement is, however, a weak point in the piece.

Another representative novelist, Madame Nalkowska, produced two very interesting dramas. One of them, *Women's House*, is distinguished by a high dramatic tension, although there is no "action" in the traditional sense of the word. This tension is evoked by means of a very subtle composition of recollections expressed in dialogues among a number of women of different ages, revolving around men and erotic experiences. The other drama, *The Day of His Return*, exposes different and complicated ramifications of crime in the moral and emotional lives of persons close to the criminal.

The novelist Perzynski wrote many spirited and witty comedies, unfortunately showing deficiencies in structure. The comedies of the poet Slonimski, *The Negro of Warsaw*, *Family*, reflect somewhat the spirit of G. B. Shaw. Like the plays of the Englishman, they are based on an intelligent, witty, ironic and sarcastic dialogue by which the whole "action" is created without the necessity of using many "events." A similar character is shown by the plays of Bruno Winawer, one of which, *The Book of Job*, attained the honor of being translated into English by Joseph Conrad. Finally we may note an interesting experiment by Anthony Cwojdzinski in transposing into dramatic form actual scientific problems. The author, a physicist by profession and actor and stage-manager by predilection, wrote one play on the *Theory of Relativity* and another on *Freud's Theory of Dreams*. The explanation of these theories is, of course, very popular, sometimes caricature, but witty and good theater.

We may say that in general, then, the drama, as well as the novel, kept itself in the framework of a largely conceived realism, and, in summing up, that Polish literature of this period carried out its function on a high level, much higher, at any rate, than that of other spheres of Polish life.

Mining In Poland Under German Occupation

BEFORE the war seventy-one Polish coal mines, employing 80,000 workers, had an annual output of some forty million tons, and Poland was the fifth largest coal producer in the world. Some 25 million tons were consumed in Poland, the remaining 15 million tons were exported. The capacity of the Polish mines was not exploited to the full. Overseas export was restricted, and transport to the countries of South-eastern Europe, the natural market for Polish coal, was rendered difficult by trade barriers, customs duties and transport rate restrictions. In these circumstances even the trade agreement achieved by the Polish-British coal interests could not greatly improve the situation.

With their enormous coal requirements in war-time, the Germans have increased the output of all four Polish coalfields (Upper Silesia, Karwina, Dabrowa and Cracow). Despite a decline in individual output of miners, the Germans have increased the aggregate output by adding to the number of workers employed and cancelling all holidays. The work day in the mines has also been extended. In pre-war Poland the recommendations of the International Labor Bureau were strictly applied, and mine-workers worked from six to eight hours a day, according to the nature of their employment. The Germans have extended the work day to ten hours.

Poland's coal output is almost entirely absorbed by the German war machine which uses coal for the production of energy, and also as an industrial raw material, especially for synthetic petrol and plastics. Poland, which was one of the chief world exporters of coal, is today almost completely deprived of coal for her own needs, with the result that many industrial plants have had to be closed down, and even public utilities in the larger towns, such as gasworks and power stations, suffer frequent interruptions. The situation has reached such an absurd pitch that Warsaw and Lwow are fuelled partly with peat. The lack of coal supplies in central and eastern Poland is largely due to transport difficulties on the railways under German control.

The condition of the oil fields and oil industry is a shameful reflection on the efficiency of the German administration. Despite Germany's vital need of oil, the 1942 German figures show that the output of the Polish wells is lower than in pre-war days: 507,000 tons in 1938.

Earth-gas is widely exploited, as it can frequently take the place of coal. But it is exploited irrationally. This is shown by the decline in natural pressure in particular areas and by the increase of moisture in the extracted gas.

Recently, owing to a lack of the chemicals used for refining oil products, the "General Government" refineries have had to stop refining crude oil, spindle oils, light machine oils and cylinder oils. The administration of the oil monopoly, established by the Germans has notified all its customers in the "General Government" to use unrefined oils wherever possible. This will cause a further deterioration in the quality of the greases used in the "General Government."

Despite the Germans' tremendous requirements of iron ore, according to information received the production of Poland's low-percentage ores is lower than before the war.

There is complete absence of information as to the output of certain important minerals, such as potash. In regard to common salt, which has been produced in Poland since the dawn of history, a number of districts experience a periodical shortage of this indispensable article of consumption. This



cannot be explained by transport difficulties, and it is a glaring proof of the German administration's lack of planning ability and resourcefulness.

"POLES HAVE NO RIGHT TO LIVE"

(Continued from page 3)

Reich. Today, not a single Pole owns a farm, factory or house in Western Poland, not a single Pole has a bank account. Poles in these territories illegally incorporated in the Reich, have lost all their worldly goods.

To ruin the Poles was not enough. By previous experience the Germans knew that Poles, in spite of all adversity, could by their industry acquire wealth. So the Germans promulgated laws to remove this bogey once and for all.

Poles were forbidden to go into business, invest in any enterprise or to acquire real estate or agricultural or forest lands. Furthermore, no Pole was allowed to be a party, direct or indirect, to any agreement or contract, or to participate in any legal action that would give them influence over any kind of business or property. Germans, however, particularly settlers from Baltic countries established on Polish territory, were granted special privileges.

In the professions also stringent disabilities were imposed upon the Poles. Physicians and surgeons for instance were not allowed to practice unless by permission of the German authorities. Only Polish doctors considered by the Germans as indispensable were allowed to practice. Polish veterinaries living in the territories illegally incorporated in the Reich were not recognized by the German authorities. Only "Volksdeutsche" veterinaries were allowed to practice. A

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JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY IN CRACOW



by Pius Welonski

Stanislaus Scarbimirovius, first rector of Jagiellonian University, 14th century.

FOR almost six centuries the Jagiellonian University in Cracow had been fulfilling a mission of singular importance. The oldest institution of higher learning in Poland, it was the true Alma Mater of the nation, its supreme educator. It was the center of Polish learning and culture.

An outpost of Western civilization, it was the product of an harmonious union of Christianity and classic lore. To serve the nation and the State, to work for the collective heritage of humanity—

such were its high ideals.

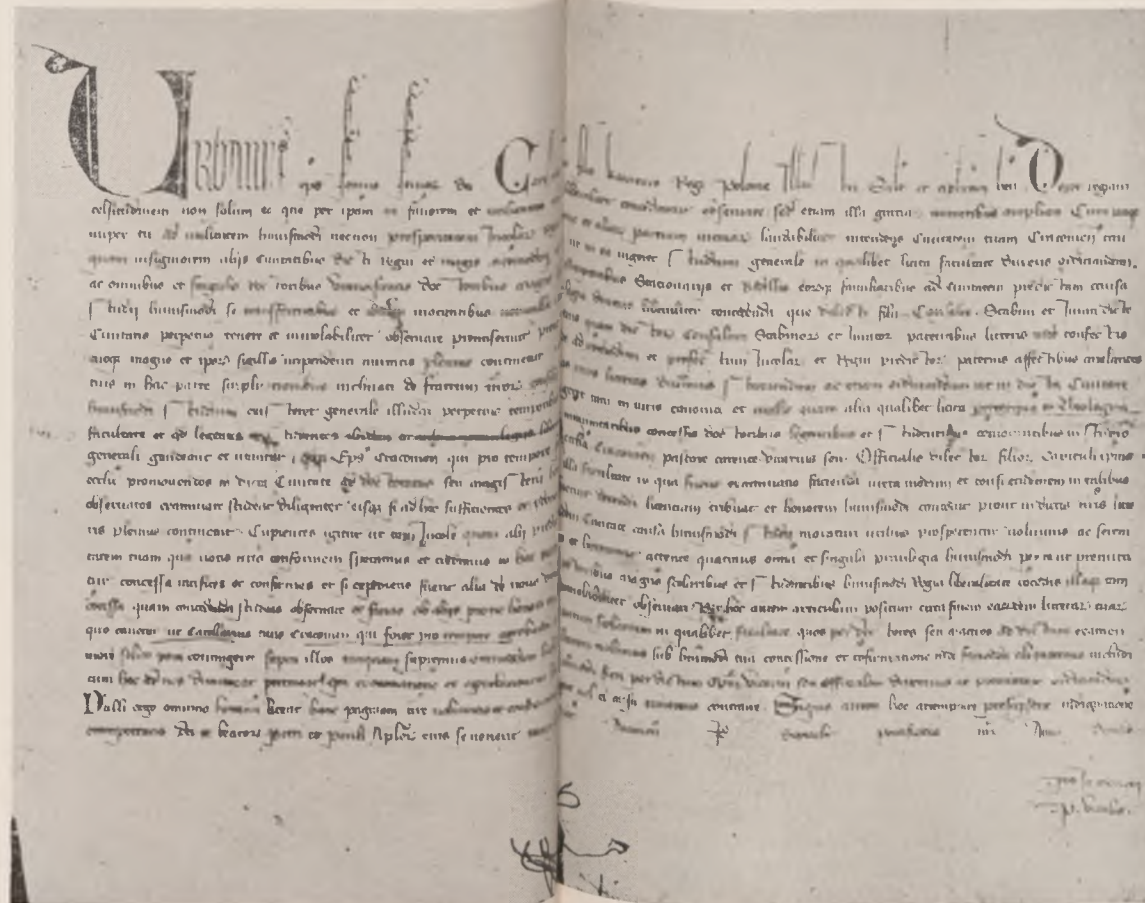
As an university city, Cracow's cultural atmosphere is almost without equal in Europe. It is a pure Gothic city, untouched by the "improving" influence of the nineteenth century. The whole city might be put under a glass case as a museum exhibit. Here, in the traditional center of Polish culture, the Polish Kings were crowned; here they built their castles and their churches; here nobles and merchant princes built their palaces; here are the Romanesque remnants of Poland; here the relics of the Renaissance; four well-stocked museums, and three large libraries; here the University that has played a dominant part in the history of Polish culture.

Cracow University was founded in 1364 by one of Poland's most illustrious Kings, Casimir the Great, last of the Piast dynasty. There had been in existence in Cracow two schools of high rank previous to this time, the so-called Cathedral School and the School at the Church of Our Lady. In the fourteenth century the latter had attempted to teach the Seven Liberal Arts, but this so alarmed the conservative authorities that ordinances were issued to ban these subjects, that the Cathedral School alone had the right to teach. The Cathedral School had the backing of the court and clergy, while *Our Lady* was but a bourgeois or town-parish church. Kazimierz built his University upon the Cathedral School, which had been



by Wit Stwos (1500)

Sarcophagus of Callimachus Buonacorsi (1438-1496) famous writer and philosopher, who was a student at the Jagiellonian University in 1472. Church of the Dominicans, Cracow.



Letter from Pope Urbanus to Polish King Casimir the Great, regarding the founding of an University in Cracow.

September 13, 1364.

in existence two or three hundred years, and had been performing many of the functions of an University.

Cracow University was organized along the lines of the Italian Universities of Bologna and Padua. The Faculty of Law played a dominant role in the new University with three chairs of canon and five of Roman law. The two other Faculties, Medicine (two chairs) and the Arts (linked with the parish school of *Our Lady*) were more modest. At the head of the University was a rector elected from among the fellows, who remained in residence.

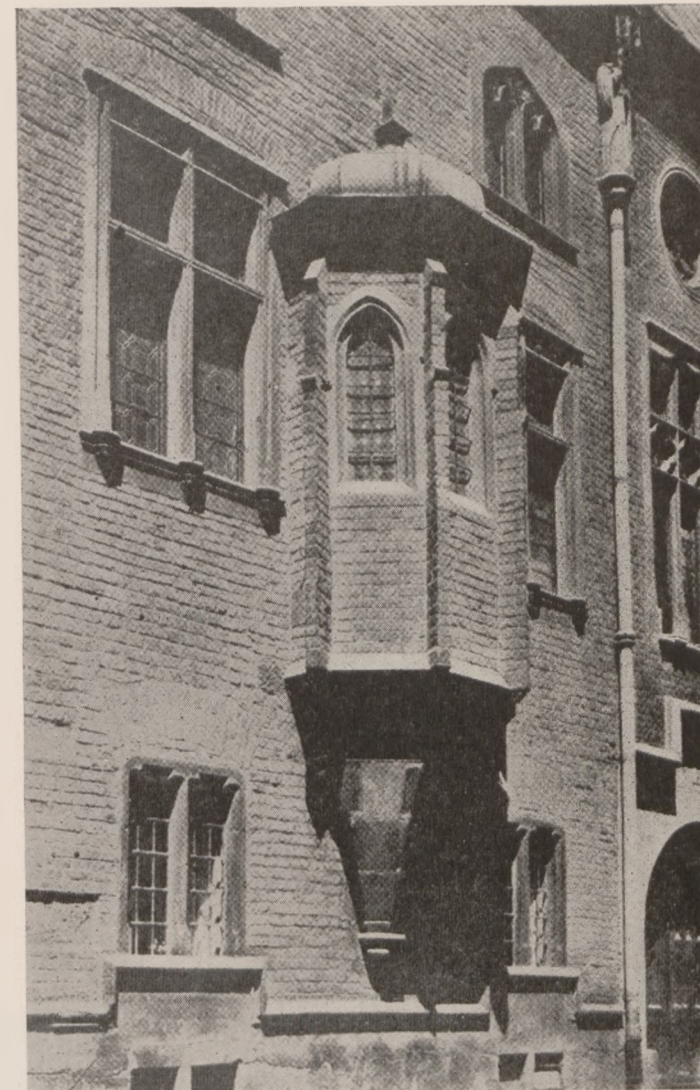
The death of Casimir the Great in 1370 prevented the full realization of his plan, but the University was soon imbued with new life and reorganized through the efforts of Poland's girl-queen, Jadwiga. Her persistence won from Pope Boniface IX in 1397 permission to found the Faculty of Theology, so necessary at that time, because of the recent conversion of pagan Lithuania. Jadwiga died on July 17, 1399, but

she bequeathed her jewels to the University and thus furnished the means for it to reorganize. This was begun in July 1400 by Jadwiga's widower, King Wladyslaw Jagiello, the first to inscribe his name in the University register.

The changed situation of the country was reflected in changes in the curriculum, organization and spirit of the new University; the marriage of Jadwiga to Wladyslaw Jagiello opened before Poland vast perspectives of bringing Christianity to the pagan lands joined to Poland, and the Faculty of Theology rapidly became the most important. No longer Bologna or Padua served as model, but the Haute Ecole de Théologie of the Paris Sorbonne, with its strict collective system, directed by a rector elected from among the professors.

In addition to the Faculties of Theology and the Liberal Arts, housed in the College of King Wladyslaw (later the *Collegium Maius*) another center of studies, the College of Canonists was soon organized. Toward the middle of the 15th century, a third college *Collegium Minus* was formed, grouping the young professors of the Faculty of Arts. It was to these three colleges (leaving out of account the short-lived College of Medicine) that the University's activity was confined for close on three centuries.

Venerated by the entire country, protected by the Kings, the new school flourished. The professors showed themselves equal to their task. They took an active part in public affairs. For instance when the union of Poland and Lithuania defended itself against the attacks of the Teutonic Knights, a number of them like Pawel Wlodkowicz, Jan Dabrowka and Jakob of Szadek, devoted their entire activity to the defense of their country's interests, taking an active part in peace conferences, the drafting of treaties, and diplomatic



Collegium Maius, Jagiellonian University, 15th century.

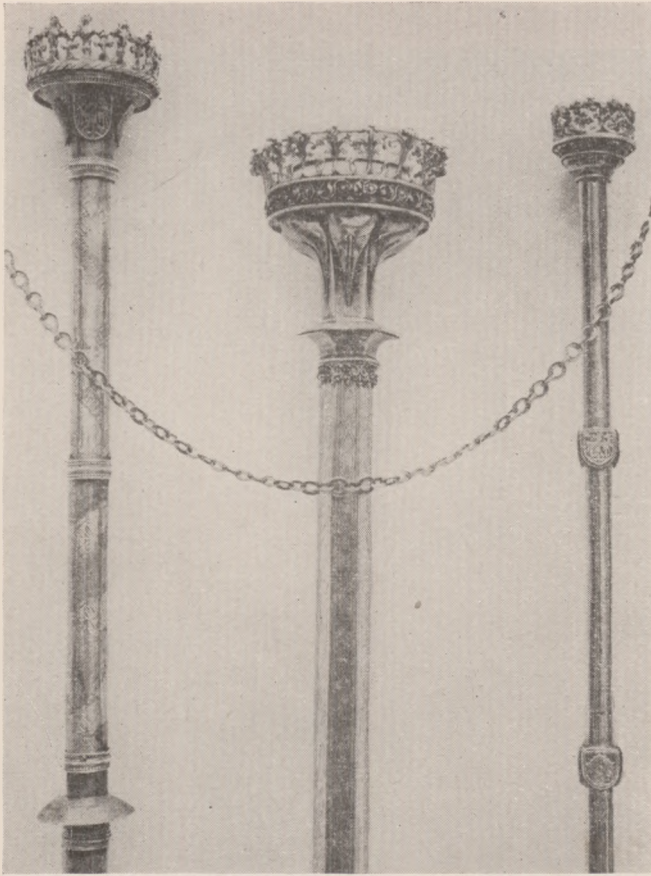
negotiations. At the same time, they threw themselves wholeheartedly into the training of young priests, and thus the University of Cracow was able to furnish Lithuania with almost all its clergy.

Polish professors were also active internationally. The theologian Pawel Wlodkowicz presented to the Council of Constance several treatises on the problems then confronting the Church, among others the famous "De potestate papae et imperatoris respectu infidelium" (On the power of the Pope and the Emperor with respect to infidels), a monument to Polish tolerance. Later, at the Council of Basle, the treatises of Cracow theologians to demonstrate the authority of the Council over the Pope, enjoyed great popularity.

The University developed an interest in Polish history which—toward the middle of the 15th century—was placed on the curriculum of the Faculty of Arts. The greatest historian of the period, Jan Dlugosz, maintained close relations with the members of the University, and urged them to continue his work upon his death. At the beginning of the 16th century, the University published the first chronicle printed in Poland, edited by the physician Mateusz of Miechow.

Many were the University's contributions to Polish literature and language. It tackled the long-neglected problem of uniform spelling, and after the invention of printing, was

(Please turn to page 10)



Scepters of rectors of Jagiellonian University from 15th to 16th centuries.

(Continued from page 9)

first to publish literary, religious and popular scientific works in Polish for those who did not know Latin.

In the second half of the 15th century, the curriculum was again modified. In addition to theology, law and philosophy, the exact sciences headed by astronomy grew in importance and for many years made the University of Cracow famous all over Europe. The best known professors were: Marcin Krol, Marcin Bylica—friend of the great mathematician Regiomontanus—Jan of Glogow, and Albert of Brudzewo, who probably taught Copernicus. The latter was a student at Cracow University from 1491 to 1494 and what he learned there was not without influence on his discovery of the heliocentric system of the universe. Throughout his lifetime, Copernicus maintained active scientific relations with the University and its famous mathematicians, especially Marcin Bien, author of a remarkable project for the correction of the Julian calendar, drawn up in 1516 at the request of the Fifth Lateran Council. Copernicus's heliocentric system won numerous supporters at Cracow and in 1578, became the subject of a public course at the University.

No less lively was the University's interest in geography and the recent discovery of the New World. A globe of the earth, one of the oldest after that of Columbus, called the "Jagiellon globe", was preserved in the archives of the University, up to 1939. Cracow geographers were

especially interested in the Near East, little explored at the time. Mateusz of Miechow's work "De duabus Sarmatiis", an excellent outline of the geography and ethnography of Eastern Europe, was long regarded by the scholars of the world as the most authoritative work on the subject.

The breath of humanism coming from Italy from about 1450 gave the intellectual life of the University new impetus. Soon, Cracow University introduced the study of Greek. This was an epochal event for Poland and for neighboring Germany, for the graduates of Cracow University became the first teachers of Greek in German universities.

The 15th and early 16th centuries marked the Golden Age of Cracow. The high standing of its professors, the intensity of its culture and learning, its broad horizons and intellectual activity, caused students to flock to it. During the 15th century, 18,338 students studied at Cracow. From the Council of Basle to about 1520, many foreign students, especially German and Hungarian, came there. Among them were such distinguished scholars as the historians Valerius Anshelm of Rottweil and John Aventin (Turmair), the poet Henry Bebel, the satirist T. Murner; the mathematicians John Virdung, Stephen Rosslein, Henry Schreiber and many others.

The period from 1520 to 1530 brought important changes in the University. Its normal development was affected by the Lutheran movement, which caused a strong scholastic reaction. The University, par excellence international in character, became a regional school, although the number of students in the 16th century still remained high (19,360 matriculated students). Even in this period of decadence, the University contributed its share to the development of national culture. By its initiative was founded in the first half of the 16th century the first public library in Poland, formed by the collection of books of the *Collegium Maius*, which later became the finest library in all Poland, the Jagiellonian Library. Nor was there any dearth of illustrious scholars in this period to raise the reputation of their University: philologists Maricius, Grzebski, Gorski; mathematicians Jan

(Please turn to page 13)



In 1936 rectors of Universities and Polytechnics from Lwow and Warsaw came to Cracow to witness the conferring of the order of *Polonia Restituta* upon the Jagiellonian University.

"POLES HAVE NO RIGHT TO LIVE" GERMANS SAY

(Continued from page 7)

decree concerning obstetricians granted German women, even if not fully qualified, supervision over Polish midwives. Polish midwives had to comply with all German regulations without enjoying any of the rights and privileges. Only German citizens were allowed to own or operate drug stores.

As regards the working class, office help and factory workers, the ordinances concerned only their pay. This automatically swept away all social, welfare and cultural rights. The Poles are workers, without any rights to benefits and must keep themselves fit for work out of their pay. All Poles have been levelled to one class. Professional qualification are not considered. Poles cannot hold executive positions or expect promotions. They can be fired without notice, they are given no allowances for their families, and get no vacations. Further, to deprive them of any privileges accruing to long service, it was decided that all seniority be counted from January 1, 1940.

Such is the life of Poles in Poland under German rule. They have no rights, no economic security, no matter what their worth may be. There are no Polish lawyers, or newspapermen.

Poles deported to forced labor in Germany are bound by special regulations that illustrate the monstrosity of the "New Order."

To hire a Pole the German employer simply tells the German authorities in occupied Poland how many workers he needs. As the requisition comes from the government, no contracts or agreements are made. The Poles are simply conscripted, herded to German offices and sent off to the Reich. Every worker is given an identification card with name, photograph and fingerprints. This is his passport. If the worker falls ill and is likely to remain ill for more than three weeks, he is sent back home. In exceptional cases Poles are admitted to hospitals, if not ill for more than three weeks.

Every Polish man and woman sent to forced labor in Germany must wear a badge to set him apart from the Germans. It is a yellow square with the letter P on it. Whoever refuses to wear this mark is fined 150 Reichsmarks or sentenced to six weeks imprisonment.

Poles live together, separated from the Germans. A Pole cannot leave his place of occupation. Use of public transportation without special permit is prohibited. Poles must understand that they earn their living in the Reich only because the Reich needs their labor. Poles cannot attend divine service or go to public places. Contact with Germans is strictly forbidden. A special pamphlet instructing Germans how to treat Poles is distributed to all German employers and German workers.

Poles working in Germany have no social or welfare rights. A Pole cannot be a foreman, executive or owner of any business. But there are no laws as to the maximum hours of work for Poles. Poles receive no overtime, no old age pensions, no holidays and no vacations. Poles are paid for the work they do, and their pay is hardly sufficient for bare subsistence. Polish workers in Germany are slaves chained to their work. The slightest offence is punished by exorbitant fines.

Although his pay is so small, every Pole must pay insurance and taxes. Only Poles from the Government General are exempt, although they must pay income taxes as well as a social equalization tax of 15 per cent of their income, but they receive no benefits in return.

The Germans have no loop in their legal code. Germans and Poles are taxed with the difference that the Germans enjoy certain privileges whereas Poles are forced to pay extra taxes. The Minister of Finance exonerated Germans from all taxes payable before September 1, 1939. Germans were granted special tax privileges particularly concerning

income taxes. Only those making more than 3,000 Reichsmarks a year were asked to pay on income over and above that amount. In the case of Poles no deductions are made for wife and children, and bachelors are taxed extra.

These laws increase the purchasing power of the Germans and reduce that of the Poles to the lowest level of material and moral existence.

The heaviest blows were dealt against the use of the Polish language. The Germans know that language is the mark of nationality. The first decrees issued by the military chief of civilian administration in Poznan were, that German be used in all public and private schools, and from April 1, 1940, German should be used exclusively as the language of instruction. Another decree dismissed all Polish teachers. A third decree ordered all Polish names of stores, streets, houses to be replaced by German names. Polish youth were excluded from all Grammar and High Schools. The University of Poznan was also closed to Polish students. The complete destruction of Polish culture was not even cloaked in legality, but was accomplished by ruthless force.

The Poles are deprived of everything: home, means of livelihood, their language and culture. It seemed that nothing more could be done. But the German invaders took a different view. They even issued a special penal code for Poles.

A large number of offences were made punishable by death, and lighter offences by life imprisonment. Death was the punishment for Poles for the possession of arms and explosives, or knowledge of where weapons were hidden, assaults on Germans, damage to German property, incendiarism, conspiracy. One who knew and did not report an intended act of sabotage was punished by death.

Dr. Thiemann from Poznan writes: "On December 30, 1941, a new penal regulation goes into effect concerning Poles and Jews on Polish territory incorporated in the Reich. This law excludes Poles from the laws governing Germans. The legislative body bases its conclusion upon the theory that Poles and Jews are not citizens. Penal laws applied to them can carry no obligation such as loyalty to the nation, as in the case of German law. These regulations are based upon obedience of the Poles and the Jews to the Reich. Poles and Jews are punished by death, and in less serious cases by detention. The latter applies when by invidious and inciting action they express their anti-German feeling, or when they do not speak well of Germans, when they tear down or destroy public notices of German authorities and government, or when in other ways they lower the dignity of the Reich."

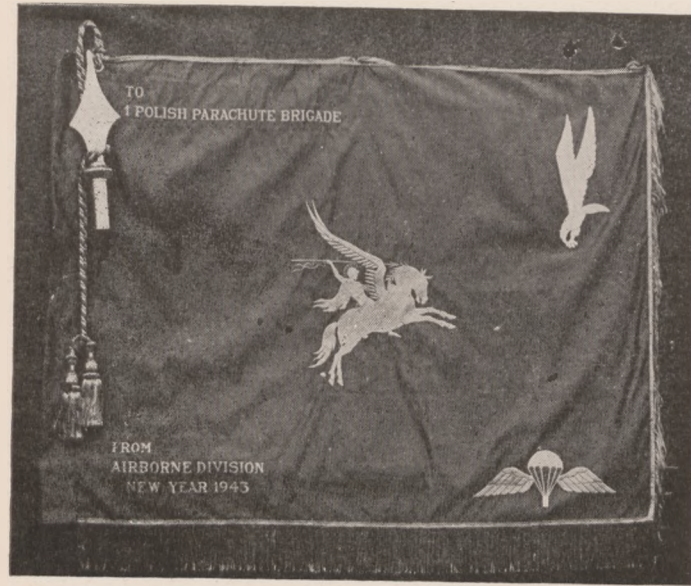
Further laws merely elucidate this basic principle. Poles and Jews can be punished by death, detention and confiscation. Other steps of security may be taken by castration or placing them in asylums. The death sentence can be issued even for smaller offences if these arise from "base motives."

There are no gradations in the penalty of detention, arrest, imprisonment. Simple detention for Poles and Jews is the penal camp. The minimum confinement is three months in a penal camp and two years in a hard labor camp. In case of unpaid fines the penalty is from a week to a year of penal camp.

Discrimination before the law also manifests itself in court procedure. The prosecutors hunt down a Polish offender only if it is in the interest of the Reich, never if the good of the Polish community is at stake. Poles cannot appeal against conviction nor bring actions against other. Temporary arrest is practiced indiscriminately. Penal sentences are placed in a penal camp or a hard labor camp. In the penal camp the working day is ten hours, in a hard labor camp it is eleven hours.

The ultimate end of this war will not be a German but an Allied victory. The Poles will then regain their land, their rights, and their human dignity and will live as free men to build a free and independent Poland.

POLISH PARATROOPS READY FOR THE ATTACK!



Flag presented to First Polish Parachute Brigade by the British Air-borne Division, January, 1943.

PARATROOPS are the youngest military service in modern warfare. The idea originated during the last war, and was first applied in the Spanish civil war. Russia and Germany both concentrated on the development and training of parachutists. The greatest advance in tactics, equipment and training was made in Germany where the number of paratroops grew apace—soon there were divisions of them—trained and equipped.

The value of these air-borne fighters was shown by the success of German operations in Belgium, Holland, France and Crete, their value is now recognized by all military experts.

After Germany and Russia, both of whose armies had parachute brigades, came France in 1936, and that same year Poland.

The strategic demands of this war have made it imperative for the Allies to create large paratroop divisions for offensive operations.

The history of Polish Paratroops started in France. After the Polish campaign—Col. Stanislaw Sosabowski, the organizer of the Polish paratroops, escaped from Poland after fighting brilliantly in one of the most dangerous sectors of Warsaw's defence line. Before the war, Col. Sosabowski was lecturer at the Military Staff College. He wrote many books on military science and psychology. For the defence of Warsaw he received the "Virtuti Militari" Cross and is now Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

In spite of his talent for organization Col. Sosabowski could do little in France. France was at war. There was no equipment

and all men were needed at the front. For the time being his plans had to be put aside.

From France Col. Sosabowski evacuated to Scotland, where the Polish Army was being organized. There with the full cooperation of the British Government the Polish Paratroop Brigade had its beginning. The organization started from scratch. First headquarters were found—then equipment was provided—and Polish instructors were trained. After the instructors—veterans of the Polish school—officers were trained. The officers finished their training in September, 1941. Only then could volunteers be called for.

The officers were a group of hand-picked men. All young—in perfect physical condition, reliable, quick-witted, resourceful and independent. They went through the basic physical training and theory that every recruit goes through now. A paratroop officer never asks his men to do something he cannot do.

There was a tremendous response and the Polish Paratroop Brigade took on the semblance of a real army unit. The peaceful Scottish landscape was transformed. A tower rose near the old castle—tents mushroomed the plain. The cool green wood was christened "monkey grove." There wildcat antics were everyday routine. Perhaps even a monkey could learn a few tricks.

Acceptance of volunteers was very strict. Those chosen had to be young—from 18 to 26—in perfect physical and mental condition. Poles from Poland, France, Belgium, South America, and a number of those released from Russia. All of them—even the youngest—are veterans of this war, men who escaped from occupied Poland or from German and Russian prisons. For them life holds no danger—they have lost home, parents and friends. Ideal material for paratroops.

The paratrooper is merely a soldier who parachutes down on enemy held territory. He has a well defined offensive role

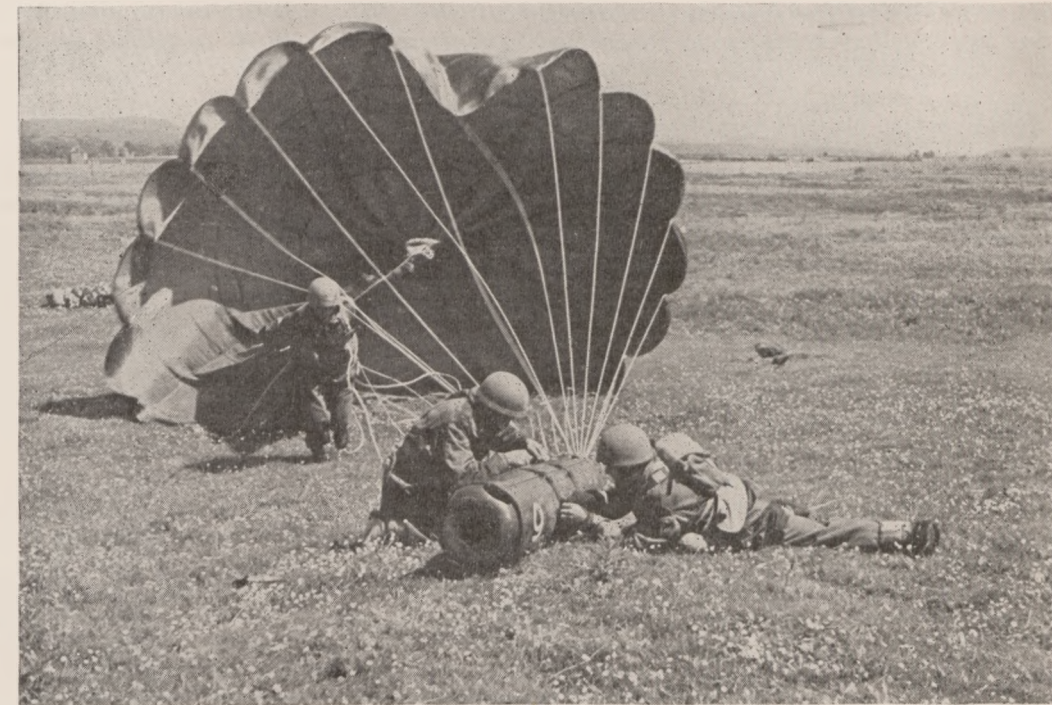
behind enemy lines—he disorganizes the enemy's rear—or strikes at some vital point in the interior. All paratroop movements are characterized by surprise. The task of each unit is to destroy and disorganize from behind and then either to establish itself or to get out. In either case—each paratrooper must know the enemy well—and he must know the terrain. Each operation calls for profound study and careful planning. It is worked out in detail and all eventualities are taken into account. In case of some unforeseen development each man is on his own—and each man is trained for just that.

The Polish Paratroop Brigade has now completed its training. Field manoeuvres passed off successfully, and Col. Sosabowski was congratulated by high ranking British and Polish officers. At a special ceremony the Polish Paratroop Brigade was presented with colors by the British air-borne division. Their flag bears the hussars' wings, for Polish Paratroopers consider themselves the spiritual descendants of the gallant adventurous hussars. They are not wrong—for their's is the romance, the glamour and the danger of the cavalry. That is why they have fallen heir to the hussars' wings.

Recently Col. Sosabowski received an invitation from the American Paratroop Command to visit their training camps here in America. He arrived in the United States in the latter part of December, accompanied by officers of his staff. They will remain here a short time, visiting American training camps. Before leaving for the tour Col. Sosabowski told correspondents that the Polish Paratroop Brigade is the only one of its kind among the forces of the Allied Nations in exile. The Paratroop is composed of parachutists and air-borne troops. It is now ready for action—fully equipped and well trained. The Polish Unit has its own instructors and the Polish Brigade has trained small units of French, Czechs, Norwegians, Dutch and Belgians.

After his stay here Col. Sosabowski expects to return to his Brigade to add any final touches from knowledge gained in his visit to the United States.

In speaking of Polish Paratroops Col. Sosabowski said, that each man is



Air-borne artillery maneuvers.

ready for his part in the invasion. They are waiting for the signal to start—to start by the "shortest way" to Poland. Each and every man realizes the importance of the task, and none will fail.

Now that the moment is almost at hand—they are ready.

JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY IN CRACOW

(Continued from page 10)

Brozek and Stanislaw Pudlowski, Galileo's correspondent; and theologians Novicampianus, Sokolowski, etc.

The end of the 16th century, the 17th and the first half of the 18th century are marked in the history of the University by a struggle with the Jesuits, who, as in other countries, were striving to get control of all secondary and higher education. The struggle weakened the University, which soon saw itself outdistanced in the field of teaching by the Jesuits and the Piarists. The 17th and start of the 18th centuries were for almost all European Universities a period of intellectual decline and scientific inertia.

But the end of the 18th century brought about a fundamental reform and gave Cracow University (Please turn to page 14)



Observing Polish parachutists in training. Left to right: late Gen. Klimecki, late Gen. Sikorski, Col. Sosabowski.



This gun was assembled from parts dropped by parachute, and is now ready for action.

(Continued from page 13)

a new character. The abolition of the Jesuit Order in 1773 was an event of great importance for the history of education in Poland. The first Ministry of Education in the world was created in Poland in 1775. Delegated by this Ministry, Hugo Kollataj, one of the most enlightened spirits of the age, undertook in 1777-1780 a complete reorganization of the University. The modernization of instruction, its adaptation to the new needs of society, the introduction of experimental and analytical methods, a closer relationship between theory and practice,—such were the outstanding traits of Kollataj's reform.

In this new University called the *Superior School of the Kingdom*, divided from 1783 into two colleges: *The Physical College* (exact sciences and medicine) and *The Moral College* (theology, law and literature), the exact sciences with experimental method—won marked prominence. It was then that various scientific establishments such as the Botanical Garden, the Observatory, Dissecting Room, Clinic, and Physics and Chemistry Laboratories, were founded.

The third partition of Poland in 1795, gravely menaced the University's existence. Cracow found itself under Austrian rule. The new authorities contemplated closing the University, but finally bowed to the vehement protests of Sniadecki and others and abandoned their project. In 1809, Cracow was incorporated in the short-lived Duchy of Warsaw. In that year also was founded the first scientific society in Poland, "The Cracow Institute of Sciences." Reorganized in 1815 into a "Scientific Society affiliated with the Jagiellonian University," it became thereafter (in 1873) the most important learned society in Poland—"The Polish Academy of Sciences and Letters."

In 1815 the University passed under the control of the Republic of Cracow, created by the Congress of Vienna. The autonomy granted it in 1818 by the *Organic Statute* twice suffered serious restrictions (in 1826 and 1833) under the reactionary influence of protecting governments. In 1826 a curator was named to head the University, the number of chairs was diminished, secret organizations of patriotic students suffered rude reprisals.

Despite these obstacles, the University's intellectual life never died. In 1831, after the closing of the Universities of Wilno and Warsaw by the Russians, Cracow became the one institution of higher learning in Poland.

Things went even worse after 1846. Cracow was incorporated in Austria, and its University suffered a new assault of germanism. All professors suspected of Polish patriotism were ousted and in 1854 German was made the compulsory language for all courses. But neither these reprisals nor the loss of the University's autonomy, could deter the Poles from waging their campaign against foreign domination of their University. To be sure this struggle, victorious in the long run, cost its leader, Joseph Dietl, his chair. But after the defeats of Magenta and Solferino, Austria was forced to make a number of concessions to the University. In 1860 its autonomy was reestablished. In 1861 Polish was partially permitted, and completely reintroduced in 1870.

Enriched in 1890 by a fifth Faculty, Agriculture, the University developed freely and played an increasingly important role in the history of the Nation. It served as a haven for students from the Polish provinces under Russian and German dominion up to the rebuilding of Poland; its chairs became available to professors from all parts of Poland and served as a model of national spirit and patriotism.

Cracow University now entered upon a new and proud

period in its history. Illustrious scholars contributed to its glory and assured it universal renown. Such brilliant minds as the historians Szujski, Smolka, Zakrzewski, Potkanski, Semkowicz; historians of law Piekosinski, Bobrzynski, Ulanowski, Wroblewski; classical philologists Morawski, Sternbach and Sinka; neo-philologists Baudouin de Courtenay, Rozwadowski, Los, Nitsch; scientists Teichmann, Wroblewski, Olszewski, Witkowski, Smoluchowski, Janczewski, Cybulski, the Godlewskis, Kostanecki, Natanson, Marchlewski, and many, many others brought fame to themselves and to the University by their outstanding lectures and research.

In 1936 the Jagiellonian University was awarded the order of Polonia Restituta for its contributions to Polish culture. But throughout its long career, the University had never confined itself to cultural and scientific achievements. During the many insurrections that marked Poland's will to be free, University professors and students alike left no doubt where their sympathies were.

As early as the Kosciuszko Uprising of 1794, the University treasury offered its most precious and historic relics to the Polish cause and sent its students to fight side by side with the peasants. When the Army of the Grand Duchy of Poland called for volunteers in 1812, Cracow students left their books and joined the Polish colors. Many failed to come back from the November Uprising of 1830 and the January Uprising of 1863. In 1846 it was Professor Wiszniewski, famous historian of literature, who assumed leadership of the revolt against the Austrians. When Joseph Pilsudski formed the Polish Legions in Cracow that were soon to bring liberation to Poland, students from the University were among his staunchest followers. On May 9, 1917, 138 professors of the University issued a proclamation demanding a free and united Poland with access to the sea. Shortly after, they made public a strongly worded protest against the German-Russian Treaty of Brest-Litevsk, so unfair to Poland. The Russian-Polish war of 1919-1920 did not leave the students apathetic. On July 6, 1920 they voted to join the Polish Army in a body. Many did not come back. Between 1914 and 1921 no less than 181 Cracow University students gave their lives for their country.

From 1921 to 1939 the Jagiellonian University enjoyed peace and a period of fruitful activity. Then in September 1939 came the greatest of all Polish catastrophies. For the first time in its 600 year history, Cracow University was closed and 180 of its professors, many of them gray-haired scholars, were shipped to the dreaded German concentration camp at Oranienburg, where a number of them were murdered. Others returned months later, broken and unrecognizable shadows of their former selves.

A few professors of the Jagiellonian University were fortunate enough to escape from the clutches of the Gestapo and are now teaching in American Universities. These are: Rafal Taubenschlag, Waclaw Lednicki, Henryk Wachtel, Stanislaw Snieszko, Jerzy Kaulbersz, Andrzej Krzesinski and Kazimierz Strzemienski. They carry on the traditions of Poland's oldest University, the third most ancient in Europe north of the Alps.

Cover: Polish Unit of the R.A.F.
Apprentice Wing.

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"RHINELAND IS DEAD" WRITES NAZI OFFICER

A Polish underground paper, "Przez Walke Do Zwyciestwa," just received in London contains a letter by a German officer who wrote his wife about Royal Air Force damage to Cologne. The letter reads:

"The Rhineland is dead. Trains are running irregularly with great delay. Mail is seldom delivered. Homeless people are wandering around dressed in odd clothes received from welfare centers. Transport after transport leaving towards southern Germany. Our little village is full of people who lost everything, clothes, money and food and are lucky to have escaped with their lives.

"Many people were burnt in shelters because phosphor bombs develop great heat and whole streets are literally in flames. Refugees who tried to run from one shelter to another perished in the fire. Husbands are seeking their wives, children their mothers, mothers their children. It is a desperate chaotic situation.

"Long lines form at field kitchens, it is the only possible way of getting food. Large provision stores are gone to the devil. Nothing can be bought. People work shifting ruins, digging out buried and dead.

"That's how things are by day, but at night it is different. Up to eleven o'clock people try to sleep, then they run with their last few remaining possessions to the nearest shelters. They expect death hourly. They can't leave the city because orders are to give assistance wherever needed.

"Cologne and all its suburbs are a heap of ruins. Trams, trains, stations no longer exist. After night raids one must force one's way through heaps of ruins and dead. It has been like that lately night after night. There's a raid every night, sometimes weaker sometimes stronger, but always innumerable bombs fall on the city. Heavy AA guns are crushed like cardhouses, their crews literally fly into the air. The force of exploding bombs is appalling, airmines being the worst.

"The results of these raids are so horrible, as to be scarcely believable. After one large raid 38,000 dead were counted in Cologne. You may be able to realize the atmosphere here. Something really must happen pretty soon. People living in this industrial basin desire only this. I think both our Government and people realize what this means. It's only a question of time how long peoples' nerves will stand it. That's what Rhineland looks like today and so it will look tomorrow."

Here is another letter from a German living in Bielefeld to a

HUNGARY SHOWS FRIENDSHIP TO REFUGEE POLES

In Hungary, the reaction against Germany is manifest in the ever-growing warmth of hospitality shown to Poles. When the Polish clergy in Hungary celebrated the Immaculate Conception the other day the Hungarian Primate, Cardinal Seredi took part and was greeted by Father Piotr Wilk Witoslawski who, in the name of Polish refugees, thanked the Hungarian nation for the hospitality and kind protection granted them. He said:

"It is due to the kind and generous treatment, the Hungarian people afford to Polish refugees that the Poles can eat the bread offered to them in this brotherly fashion without feeling humiliated."

Cardinal Seredi gave benediction to the Poles saying that to give protection and hospitality to everybody in need is a Commandment of Saint Stephen, patron of Hungary. He concluded:

"While taking part in these celebrations I would like to express my heartfelt wishes for the Polish Nation. May Poles soon see the realization of their most ardent dreams." After the Primate's benediction the gathering sang Polish and Hungarian anthems.

NEW POSTAL RULES

New regulations concerning correspondence with foreign countries have been issued by the German Postal Service in the General Government. After the fifteenth of January only two letters monthly can be sent to neutral countries. Letters cannot have more than two pages, each page must bear the name and address of the sender. At the same time new special control cards have been introduced which have to be shown together with the identification card of the sender when posting a letter at the post office.

colleague recently in Wielkopolska:

"You can't imagine what terrible things happened here after the last great raid on Bielefeld and Goetsborg. Hell lasted all night, people went mad. Bielefeld is practically in ruins. Shelters are simply death chambers.

"Next day the maddened people began to quarrel with the police who were trying to restore order. It came to an open fight. In some places police and party officials were murdered. For 24 hours people ruled Bielefeld. What bombs did not destroy the maddened crowd did. Not until the third day did an SS detachment restore order in the town. There's no hope now, we are lost. I have been evacuated to Silesia and am writing you from here."

DANGER LURKS IN WARSAW, IS NAZI WARNING

As an indication of how insecure the Germans feel in Poland where they have the power of life and death over the Poles, the Commandant of Warsaw recently issued the following instruction to his men:

"Soldiers! When going about Warsaw avoid the streets and the districts indicated below. All who go there unnecessarily do so at the risk of their lives. If you are forced to enter those areas be on your guard, in constant readiness to defend yourselves. Be cautious in your dealings with women. Do not visit secluded spots or quiet cafes with them. If you go bathing do so only with a group of comrades one of whom should remain fully armed and clothed on the bank. It is forbidden to go through any except main streets unless accompanied by at least one comrade. It is forbidden to enter the park. All who disregard these orders do so at the risk of their lives and will be punished for disobedience."

The Gestapo Headquarters in Warsaw have worked out a detailed plan in case the Germans are compelled to evacuate Warsaw. The plan provides for: (1) Deportation of all persons capable of work, particularly skilled workers. (2) Extermination of all cultured people and their families. (3) Complete destruction of industry as well as of communications.

The Polish Government's delegate in Poland has appealed to the population to resist in every possible way deportation to Germany which will be carried out in connection with the Russian offensive, advising people to stay where they are and to hide if necessary.

In the last four months of 1943 the Germans carried out 596 public executions in the Cracow district. The majority of victims were hostages or people arrested during street raids. Families usually learn the fate of those arrested, when they read the posters announcing executions—this results very often in nervous breakdowns even insanity, particularly among women.

Members of the Polish underground movement caught in such manhunts refuse to give their names to protect their families. These faked names appear often on posters. Street raids in Warsaw continue. Gestapo men often wait inside the doors of houses just before curfew hour and arrest all persons entering the houses.

In Torun 400 ex non-coms of the Polish Army have been executed because they had taken part in the September campaign.

WHAT GERMANS HAVE DONE IN WEST POLAND

A temporary estimate of the damage done to objects of learning and cultural institutions by the Germans in Western Poland has been prepared. Only the most important items are listed.

Torun: The entire local library was burnt by the Germans. Statues of Pilsudski and Haller destroyed. Memorial tablets to great Poles all defaced.

Bydgoszcz: Germans destroyed and plundered the local museum, burnt the library of 200,000 books. Thanksgiving memorial destroyed.

Chelmo: Ancient statue of the Virgin Mary destroyed.

Grudziadz: Local museum collections burnt. Ancient monastery demolished.

Pelplin: Cathedral completely looted. Statue of the Virgin Mary profaned. Many valuable memorial tablets destroyed. Old confessionals of great artistic value burnt. Gestapo agents wore church vestments for mascarades. Cathedral used as garage, then closed. Bishop's palace plundered and transformed into a school. Episcopal archives containing unique manuscripts, etc., burnt.

Tuchola: Parish church demolished.

Besides above mentioned damage all wayside chapels and crosses in Pomorze destroyed.

Katowice: Part of the Slask Sejm Library removed to Bytomia—the rest burned. Museum building razed to the ground. All school libraries and peoples Universities confiscated also private libraries.

Gdynia: German naval officers looted the Naval College Library.

GERMAN LOOT FROM POLAND GOES TO REICH

In connection with the Russian offensive the Germans have begun the evacuation of industry from the General Government, sending machinery and deporting skilled workers to the Reich. The General Government has become the rear of the Eastern front and normal production is already impossible. In 1942, the Germans exported from the General Government 1,440,000 cubic meters of timber; in 1941—810,000 and in 1942—715,000. In addition grain valued at more than a billion zloty and 10,000 tons of fats were exported from the General Government in 1942.

27,500 German children evacuated from Berlin schools are now in Wielkopolska.

POLES!

BUY WAR BONDS

Paderewski said:

"I look upon the buying of these bonds as a national necessity and a moral duty, a duty toward one's country, toward one's self, one's family, one's children and grandchildren. Put your money to work at once in order to protect the freedom and safety of your beloved country. Do not waste precious time."

Poles in America must match the sacrifices of Poles in Poland.

3,200,000 Poles have been murdered by the Germans

2,000,000 Poles sent to forced labor in Germany

BACK THE ATTACK:

BUY BONDS THAT

POLAND MAY BE FREE